

PUBLISHED THURSDAY MORNING,
By RUSSELL EATON,
Office over Granite Bank, Water St., Augusta

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

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MAINE FARMER.

"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

Cheesology.

During the hot part of the summer the farmer's wife will use the milk of her cows in the manufacture of cheese. Now, although any body can put a quantity of rennet into milk and change it to curd, and then, after separating the curd from the whey, give it a good squeezing, every one cannot do this in the right way to form first rate cheese. A friend, who has charge of a small dairy, asked us, the other day, to publish some of the "ways and means" of making good cheese. We therefore, out of pure good will to the ladies, re-publish our article on Cheshire cheese, which we gave in No. 12 of this volume, and also throw the following hints in to boot, which we obtained from an old cheese maker in New York, and which have been published several times in different forms and papers.

He observes that the first step is to prepare the rennet properly, which is done by steeping it in water or sweet whey, which is preferable, and adding salt enough to keep it sweet. The quantity of rennet used in a given quantity of milk, must be regulated by its strength. Some rennets are better than others, and therefore the strength of the liquor which a given quantity will make is uncertain.

Put in enough to perfectly curdle the milk. If you should put in too much the cheese will puff up full of small holes and have an unpleasant taste.

In hot weather, when milk will be likely to sour in the evening, the milk should be cooled down to from 45 to 55 degrees of the common thermometer, (Fahrenheit's) which may be done by setting the pail in a cold place, or setting them in cold water. Or, if you have milk enough for large tubs, put in coolers or tin vessels full of cold water, so as to bring down the temperature of the milk. In the morning many skim off the cream which has risen and put it by itself in a pan. You then prepare to set the milk, as it is called—take some of the milk and heat it to blood-heat, that is, as warm as milk is when it comes from the cow, and pour the cream into it. There should be enough of this milk to liquefy the cream.

Then raise the whole of your last night's milk, together with that of the morning's milk, to the warmth of milk as it comes from the cow, and pour all together, that which has the cream with the whole.

Then add the rennet, and let it curdle, which it will do in about an hour. It may be considered to be all curdled when it will admit of a slight pressure without breaking.

While this is going on, some cream may rise to the top. Be careful and not let this escape with the whey, but skim it to one side of the tub, and put some curd on to it with a skimmer. And you must be very careful in breaking up not to let too much, or, indeed, any of the cream or buttery particles become mixed and escape with the whey.—Spread a coarse cloth or strainer over the whole, and let the whey rise up through it, and dip off as much as you can easily. Then remove the cloth and break the curd again fine as you can with a skimmer, and dip off the whey again carefully.

Some of the first whey should be heated immediately after it is dipped off, and by the time the second whey is dipped off the heated whey should be ready to scald the curd. Our informant says that it should be heated to about 130 degrees, a little more than half as hot as boiling water, and that two pails full were enough to scald the curd of forty pails full of milk.

As soon as you have dipped off the whey the second time, break up the curd again, and pour on the hot whey and thoroughly mix it, and break the curd up with the hand as fine as you can get it.

Then cool it by pouring on cold whey. Then move it into a cheese basket, over which a cloth is spread, in which all the whey is worked out by squeezing the curd as clean as possible.

Then put the curd into the cheese tub and salt it. Some add a tea-cup full to every fifteen pounds of curd, but a better way is to salt it to suit the taste. The salt should be thoroughly mixed, for if this is not done some parts of the cheese will puff up and have a different taste.

It is now ready for the press, which should be faithfully done. Although there may be danger of pressing too much, there is more danger of not pressing enough, and cheese not sufficiently pressed will not keep well.

CHESHIRE CHEESE. A subscriber asks us if we can give him the mode of making this cheese? No sir. We never were in Cheshire, (England,) nor ever ate any of their cheese. We only know from reading that the good people of that county, have, or had, a great reputation for making excellent cheese. We can give our friend the mode laid down in agricultural works, as the process followed in that county when they make their cheese, which our friend may follow or not, as it seemeth to him good. In the 17th vol. of Young's Annals of Agriculture, published as long ago as 1792, a Mr. John Chamberlain thus writes to Mr. Young:

"The process of making Cheshire cheese is as follows, viz., on a farm capable of keeping 25 cows, a cheese of about 60 lb. weight may be daily made in the months of May, June, and July.

"The evening's milk is kept untouched until next morning, when the cream is taken off, and put to warm in a brass pan, heated with boiling water; then one-third part of that milk is heated in the

same manner, so as to bring it to the heat of new milk from the cow, (note this part of the business is done by a person who does not assist in milking the cows during the time.) Let the cows be milked early in the morning, then the morning's new milk and the night's milk, thus prepared, are put into a large tub, together with the cream; then a portion of rummet, that has been put into water milk-warm the evening before, is put into the tub, sufficient to congeal the milk; and at the same time, if Arnott is used to color the cheese, a small quantity, as requisite for coloring, (or a marigold or carrot infusion,) is rubbed very fine and mixed with the milk, by stirring all together, then covering it up warm, it is to stand about half an hour, or until congealed; at which time it is first turned over with a bowl, to separate the whey from the curds, and broken soon after with the hand and bowl into very small pieces, is taken from the curd, which sinks to the bottom; the curd is then collected into a part of the tub, which has a slip or loose board to cross the diameter of the bottom of it, for the sole use of separating them, and a board is placed thereon, with weight from 60 to 120 lb., to press out the whey; when it is getting into a more solid consistency, it is cut and turned over in slices for several times, to extract out all the whey, and then weighted as before; which operations may take about 1 1/2 hour. It is then taken from the tub, as near the side as possible, and broken very small by hand, and salted and put into a cheese vat, enlarged in depth by a tin hoop to hold the quantity, it being more in bulk than when finally put into the press. Then press the side well by hand, and with a board at top well weighted, and placing wooden skewers round the cheese to the centre, and drawing them out frequently, the upper part of the cheese will be drained of its whey; then shift it out of the vat, put a cloth on the top of it, and reverse it on the cloth into another vat, or the same, which vat should be well scalded before the cheese is returned into it; then the top part is broken by hand down to the middle, and salt mixed with it, and skewed as before, then pressed by hand, weighted, and all the whey extracted. This done, reverse the cheese into another vat, warmed as before, with a cloth under it; then a tin hoop, or binder, is put round the upper edge of the cheese, and within the sides of the vat, the cheese being first inclosed in a cloth, and the edges of it put within the vat.

N. B. The cloth is of fine hemp, 1 1/2 yard long by 1 yard wide; it is so laid, that on one side of the vat it shall be level with the side of it, on the other it shall lap over the whole of the cheese, and the edges put within the vat, and the tin fillet to go over the whole. All the above operations will take from seven in the morning till one at noon. Finally, it is put into a press of 15 to 20 cwt, and stuck round the vat into the cheese with thin wire skewers, which are shifted occasionally; in four hours more it should be shifted and turned, and in four hours more the same, and the skewering continued. Next morning let it be turned by the woman who attends the milk, and put under another of the same press, and so turned at night and the next morning; at noon, taken out to the salting room; there salt the outside, and put a cloth binder around it. The cheese should, after such salting, be turned twice a day, for six or seven days; then left two or three weeks to dry, turned and cleaned every day, taken to the common cheese room, laid on straw on a boarded floor; and daily turned, until grown hard. The room should be moderately warm, but no wind or draught of air should be permitted, which generally cracks them. Some rub the outside with butter or oil, to give them a coat.

"The cheese made this way is often shipped for the London market in the following autumn, and it is supposed to be much ameliorated by the heating on board the vessel."

Destruction of Weeds.

The present month is one of the most rapidly growing seasons of the year. The farmer's crops not only make great progress, but weeds are to be ever vigilant in thrusting up their heads and asserting their claims to the ascendancy. If they once get the upper hand for a week, the crop may feel the injurious influence for the whole season. Let them be attacked, then, at the very outset.

Weeds among root crops and corn, are destroyed with one-half, and often with one-fifth the labor otherwise required, if taken when about one inch in height. In a week or ten days they will be five or six inches high, will cost three or four times as much to destroy them, and will have exerted a serious injurious effect on the crop. Hence it would be cheaper to hire a man at a dollar a day, at first, than at half a dollar afterwards.

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By adopting this course the last year with rats bags, hoeing them well before the rough leaves were an inch long, the work was done with great ease and expedition; and although the land was hard, dry, and not rich, and so stony as to render broad-cast sowing necessary, the whole cost per bushel was only about three cents and a half.

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Old Fellow's Celebration.

The morning of yesterday did not bring the pleasant weather which is so necessary to the full success of all public parades and processions. In the early morning the sky was overcast with heavy clouds, and soon after sunrise we had a slight sprinkling of rain, which continued a couple of hours, when the clouds broke away, and the weather since has been all that could be wished. Detachments of the "Army" of the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows" have been parading the streets since early morning, dressed in the full regalia of the different Lodges, with the banners flying, and carrying all the insignia of the different degrees. Every avenue leading to our city has been crowded. Railroad cars, stages, omnibuses, and carriages of every description have been densely crowded with members of the Order, or those who came to witness the splendid pageant of yesterday. Delegations from all parts of the country, and in large numbers from all parts of New England, have been arriving for a few days past, to take part in the proceedings of the day.

The official opening of the ceremonies attending this display, took place at Faneuil Hall yesterday morning, where a very respectable audience, both in numbers and appearance, were assembled. The hall was tastefully decorated with pennants, evergreens and mottoes. The officers of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, escorting the Orator, James L. Ridgely, of Baltimore, arrived at ten o'clock, when the meeting was called to order by Newell A. Thompson. An anthem was sung by a choir in attendance, and a fervent appeal to the Throne of Grace, offered by the Grand Chaplain, which was followed by a hymn from the choir. The Orator commenced his address at half past ten, a synopsis of which we should be glad to give, if our limits permitted.

From Faneuil Hall the brethren of the order, repaired to the different places appointed by the Chief Marshal for the gathering of the different divisions, from which they repaired to the Common, and formed in grand procession, under the direction of Albert Gould, Chief Marshal, assisted by a large number of aids. The whole column moved from the Common at a quarter of one o'clock, and passed through the following streets:

Tremont—Pleasant—Washington—State—Merchants' Row—South Market—Clinton—Blackstone—Hanover—Charter—Salem—Hanover—Tremont Row—Tremont street, to the Common, when it entered the spacious pavilion erected for the purpose by the Committee of Arrangements, where the number of about eight or ten thousand sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by John Wright, of the Tontine.

We have, however, neither time nor space to particularize, as we should like, the appearance, the banners, and all the appointments of the different Lodges and Encampments represented in this grand display. Suffice it to say that the whole affair, in its conception, in carrying out the previous arrangements, in decoration and display, in procession as well as in point of numbers and respectability, was all that the most ardent friend of the Order could wish—and could we but follow the procession thro' all the route, describing it minutely from front to rear, it would afford us much pleasure, and no doubt gratify our readers.

The route of the procession presented a beautiful appearance. The windows and balconies of the dwellings along the whole route and every favorable situation for a view of the procession, were crowded with fair and beautiful women—cheered on by their approving smiles, the immense column moved regularly forward, on its march.

[Boston Journal, June 19.

Sevenents of June.—The anniversary of one of the proudest days in the annals of New England, was duly observed in Boston, Tuesday. The principal feature was the appearance of the Eagle Club, who had arranged a celebration for the day, in a cavalcade procession which formed upon the Common and proceeded to Bunker Hill, where a salute of one hundred guns were fired. In the procession were carriages containing invited guests from other cities; also a splendid banner, presented by the Native Republicans of Philadelphia, which was borne in an open carriage, drawn by six beautiful grey horses, each horse housed in the American flag.

In the same carriage, beneath the banner, were seated twelve little girls, dressed in white, with a wreath of flowers upon their heads. At Bunker Hill, an address was delivered by Hon. Lewis C. Levin, of Philadelphia, with other exercises, after which the club with their invited guests partook of a collation. They closed the celebration with a mass meeting, speeches and fire works, upon the Common.—[Boston Courier.

What's in the Wind?—Under this caption the N. Y. Herald of Friday, says, "about two days since, the revenue cutter Spencer, lying at this port, received orders to fit out instantly for a cruise. The orders, instead of being sent through the Collector of the Port, as customary, were written by the Secretary himself, and contained a sealed letter of directions not to be opened until the vessel arrives outside of Sandy Hook. The last two days have been occupied in getting on guns, shot, ammunition, and provisions. Her destination is a matter of speculation, entirely unknown to the officers on board. A new commander, Capt. Bince, who was wounded in the naval service, during the last war, has just joined her. Whether she is ordered to join the fleet in the Gulf, or bears despatches in the same quarter, or whatever be the purpose of her sudden cruise, she will under the command of a able officer, be apt to give a good account of herself. The Spencer, is pierced for 18 guns, and carries a long Tom-ahawk."

Inklings of War.—Gen. Scott, we learn, came down from West Point, on Tuesday evening, and stopped at the American, appearing to be quite at his leisure. The night train brought an officer from Washington, in quest of Gen. Scott, who, after a brief interview, left post haste for Washington. These facts, as related to us, strengthen the report that a Mexican force is on the Nueces, and that Mr. Polk is about to undertake the responsibility of driving them over the Rio del Norte. We have private, but most reliable advices, the agents of Mexico have recently been among the Cherokees, seeking to engage the Indians as allies of Mexico, in expectation of a war with the United States.

[N. Y. Tribune.

NAVAL. Late Mexican papers report the arrival of the U. S. frigate Brandywine on the N. W. coast of Mexico, from China.

We copy the following from the Norfolk Beacon: "We are informed that the U. S. shipwreck Sampson, will sail from this port on the 20th inst. for the coast of Africa."

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—Loss of life and destruction of property.—Fires are raging tremendously in this vicinity. The atmosphere yesterday was a dense cloud of smoke. Mr. Joseph McGuire of Glenburn was burnt to death. The fire was raging near his house on Monday causing him to exert his utmost energy to save it; but becoming very much exhausted and fearing that he could not save his house he went for aid, but not returning as soon as expected his family became alarmed and search was made and his body found. He has left a wife and four children.

Yesterday the dwelling house and barn of Mr. Amos Emerson in the North part of this city were consumed. A traveller in saving furniture found his clothing entirely destroyed. There has been great destruction of wood, fences, lumber, &c. as far as heard from; and as the fire rages to a great extent we expect to hear of a great many disasters.—Bangor Whig.

Another Slave Expected. The brig Brothers, which arrived at the port yesterday, from Rio Janeiro, reports that the brig Porpoise, of Bromwich, Mass., which was seized at Rio some time since, suspected of being a slave, was to sail from thence on the 13th of May, for Boston, under command of sailing-master Duer, of the United States ship Razian.

[Bee, 21st inst.

Kennebec and Portland Railroad.

Adjourned meeting at Gardiner, June 18, 1845. R. H. Gardner, Esq., the Chairman of the previous meeting, being absent, Hon. George Evans was appointed to act as Chairman of the meeting.

The Committee appointed to form a union between this and the Bath and Portland Railroad Company, reported that a satisfactory union had been agreed upon, and the report was accepted.

Voted. That books for subscription to stock in the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company be opened forthwith at—

Augusta, under the direction of James L. Child, George W. Stanley and Allen Lambard.

Hallowell, under the direction of John Otis, Holton Tupper and Philo Sandford.

Gardiner, under the direction of Geo. Evans, Parker Sheldon and Arthur Harry.

Bath, under the direction of Wm. Richardson, Geo. F. Patten and Wm. D. Sewall.

Brunswick and Topsham, under the direction of Jno. C. Humphrey, Joseph McKeen and David Scribner.

Voted. That no subscription for a sum less than \$200 be received, which shall be the value of each share.

Voted. That one per cent on the amount of each subscription shall be paid at the time of subscription.

Voted. That whenever the sum of \$500,000 shall be subscribed to said stock, the subscribers thereto be convened to complete the organization of the Corporation by the choice of Directors, and such other officers as may be authorized, and the adoption of by-laws for the regulation of the Corporation.

Voted. That no subscription shall be deemed binding on any subscriber unless the sum of \$500,000 in the whole, be subscribed to or before the 15th day of October next; provided that the one per cent paid at the time of subscription shall be retained.

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In the same carriage, beneath the banner, were seated twelve little girls, dressed in white, with a wreath of flowers upon their heads. At Bunker Hill, an address was delivered by Hon. Lewis C. Levin, of Philadelphia, with other exercises, after which the club with their invited guests partook of a collation. They closed the celebration with a mass meeting, speeches and fire works, upon the Common.—[Boston Courier.

Trial for Murder.—The Worcester Spy gives an interesting account of the trial which took place in that town last week of Orin DeWolf, for the murder of William Stiles. The prisoner was defended by A. H. Bullock, Esq., and Judge Thoms of Worcester. The evidence fixed the guilt strongly upon the prisoner. He also made a confession of it to the Sheriff, but tried to implicate another individual as accessory. A letter also written by the prisoner was detected, in which the facts of the murder were confessed. It appears that DeWolf and the wife of Stiles had formed a criminal connexion.

It is believed that DeWolf and the wife of Stiles had a knowledge of the intention of DeWolf to murder her husband, and that she approved of it. The jury brought the prisoner in guilty of *Murder*, and he has been sentenced, by Judge Shaw, to be executed.

A land slide, carrying off sixty acres of land, occurred on the 3d inst., at Warsaw, Ulster county, New York. In its passage it crossed the Ron-lon stream, literally clearing the bed of all obstructions, and depositing its contents to the height of about fifteen feet in the bed of the stream for about 160 yards, forming a dam at one dash across the whole stream, impervious as masonry could make it. The waters above proved what has always been considered impossible, namely, their powers of running "up stream." This it continued to do for the distance of about two miles, to a place called Hixon's dam, where, after finding its level, it receded with the help of natural hand, and its own powers, it forced its passage through the adjoining lands, to find its outlet on the 13th.

What's in the Wind?—Under this caption the N. Y. Herald of Friday, says, "about two days since, the revenue cutter Spencer, lying at this port, received orders to fit out instantly for a cruise. The orders, instead of being sent through the Collector of the Port, as customary, were written by the Secretary himself, and contained a sealed letter of directions not to be opened until the vessel arrives outside of Sandy Hook. The last two days have been occupied in getting on guns, shot, ammunition, and provisions. Her destination is a matter of speculation, entirely unknown to the officers on board. A new commander, Capt. Bince, who was wounded in the naval service, during the last war, has just joined her. Whether she is ordered to join the fleet in the Gulf, or bears despatches in the same quarter, or whatever be the purpose of her sudden cruise, she will under the command of a able officer, be apt to give a good account of herself. The Spencer, is pierced for 18 guns, and carries a long Tom-ahawk."

Inklings of War.—Gen. Scott, we learn, came down from West Point, on Tuesday evening, and stopped at the American, appearing to be quite at his leisure. The night train brought an officer from Washington, in quest of Gen. Scott, who, after a brief interview, left post haste for Washington. These facts, as related to us, strengthen the report that a Mexican force is on the Nueces, and that Mr. Polk is about to undertake the responsibility of driving them over the Rio del Norte. We have private, but most reliable advices, the agents of Mexico have recently been among the Cherokees, seeking to engage the Indians as allies of Mexico, in expectation of a war with the United States.

[N. Y. Tribune.

NAVAL. Late Mexican papers report the arrival of the U. S. frigate Brandywine on the N. W. coast of Mexico, from China.

We copy the following from the Norfolk Beacon: "We are informed that the U. S. shipwreck Sampson, will sail from this port on the 20th inst. for the coast of Africa."

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—Loss of life and destruction of property.—Fires are raging tremendously in this vicinity. The atmosphere yesterday was a dense cloud of smoke. Mr. Joseph McGuire of Glenburn was burnt to death. The fire was raging near his house on Monday causing him to exert his utmost energy to save it; but becoming very much exhausted and fearing that he could not save his house he went for aid, but not returning as soon as expected his family became alarmed and search was made and his body found. He has left a wife and four children.

Yesterday the dwelling house and barn of Mr. Amos Emerson in the North part of this city were consumed. A traveller in saving furniture found his clothing entirely destroyed. There has been great destruction of wood, fences, lumber, &c. as far as heard from; and as the fire rages to a great extent we expect to hear of a great many disasters.—Bangor Whig.

Another Slave Expected. The brig Brothers, which arrived at the port yesterday, from Rio Janeiro, reports that the brig Porpoise, of Bromwich, Mass., which was seized at Rio some time since, suspected of being a slave, was to sail from thence on the 13th of May, for Boston, under command of sailing-master Duer, of the United States ship Razian.

[Bee, 21st inst.

Kennebec and Portland Railroad.

Adjourned meeting at Gardiner, June 18, 1845. R. H. Gardner, Esq., the Chairman of the previous meeting, being absent, Hon. George Evans was appointed to act as Chairman of the meeting.

The Committee appointed to form a union between this and the Bath and Portland Railroad Company, reported that a satisfactory union had been agreed upon, and the report was accepted.

Voted. That books for subscription to stock in the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company be opened forthwith at—

Augusta, under the direction of James L. Child, George W. Stanley and Allen Lambard.

Hallowell, under the direction of John Otis, Holton Tupper and Philo Sandford.

Gardiner, under the direction of Geo. Evans, Parker Sheldon and Arthur Harry.

Bath, under the direction of Wm. Richardson, Geo. F. Patten and Wm. D. Sewall.

Brunswick and Topsham, under the direction of Jno. C. Humphrey, Joseph McKeen and David Scribner.

Voted. That no subscription for a sum less than \$200 be received, which shall be the value of each share.

Voted. That one per cent on the amount of each subscription shall be paid at the time of subscription.

Voted. That whenever the sum of \$500,000 shall be subscribed to said stock, the subscribers thereto be convened to complete the organization of the Corporation by the choice of Directors, and such other officers as may be authorized, and the adoption of by-laws for the regulation of the Corporation.

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In the same carriage, beneath the banner

The Muse.

Song—"Friendship, Love, and Truth."
BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

When "Friendship, Love, and Truth" around
The cup of joy goes gaily round,
Each shares the bliss of others:
Sweet roses grace the thorny way
Along this pale of sorrow;
The flowers that shed their leaves to-day
Shall bloom again to-morrow:
How grand in age, how fair in youth,
Are holy "Friendship, Love, and Truth!"

On halcyon wings our moments pass,
Life's cruel cares beguiling;
Old Time lays down his scythe and glass
In gay good humor smiling;
With earnest beard and forelock grey
His reverend front is turned to May,
He looks like Midsummer turned to Morning;
How grand in age, how fair in youth,
Are holy "Friendship, Love, and Truth."

From these delightful fountains flow
Ambrosial rills of pleasure;
Can man desire, or heaven bestow,
A more abundant treasure?
Adorn'd with gems so richly bright,
We'll form a Constellation,
Where every Star, with modest light,
Shall gild his proper station.

How grand in age, how fair in youth,
Are holy "Friendship, Love, and Truth."

The Story Teller.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

The Left-Hand Glove;
Or, Circumstantial Evidence.

A THRILLING TALE.

CONCLUDED.

Madame Von Bergfeldt received her brother-in-law with the most perfect composure, though she had not entirely recovered from the emotion which had so suddenly overcome her in the morning. She was very desirous to know what was the charge against Caroline Giesen, and what discovery had implicated her.

Ferdinand evaded these questions by observing that the letter he had received from Schelitz was very vaguely expressed; and that, though he stated that serious suspicions hung over the pastor's daughter, he had not stated the circumstances on which they were grounded. Charlotte informed him that it was her intention immediately to set out for Muhlbach, where she could produce testimony to prove the innocence of her young friend. Her mother was to accompany her; the count, who was suffering from severe illness, being unable to undertake so long a journey. This plan entirely coincided with Ferdinand's wishes.—Resorting to a pardonable dissimulation, he pretended that it was his purpose to return to Silesia immediately. That same night, however, he left Berlin, and took the road to Muhlbach, with the view of reaching that place before the arrival of his sister-in-law.

On reaching his destination, the first thing he did was to call on Schelitz, to whom he communicated all that had transpired at Berlin.

"I have a few additional particulars to relate to you," observed the lawyer; "I have collected them from a domestic who recently quitted the service of Baron Schonwald. The 16th of July was a Saturday; it was a festival day, and the Schonwald family went to Muhlbach. Madame Weltheim did not go with them, but she went thither in company with a lady (Madame Rosen) and her two daughters. The party reached Muhlbach in the morning, and about eleven o'clock in the forenoon Madame Weltheim left her friends, and did not rejoin them again till evening. Now," observed Schelitz, "it would be very important to ascertain where she went and how she was employed during this interval of absence.—The Schonwalds and the Rosens might possibly furnish information on that point; I therefore advise you to see them. Madame Rosen wishes to dispose of her estate. You may present yourself as a purchaser. By that means you will be sure of a favorable reception. Draw the ladies into conversation, and try to learn from them all that took place on the 16th of July."

Ferdinand followed his advice. He learned from Madame Rosen that, whilst the ladies were breakfasting at Muhlbach, a country girl brought a letter for Madame Weltheim. She stated it to be from a very old friend, a Madame Treskoff, who resided in Muhlbach, and who wished particularly to see her. Madame Weltheim hastily put on her bonnet, and departed, followed by the girl. It was night, and candles were lighted when she returned. She seemed agitated, and the redness of her eyes denoted that she had been weeping. The ladies anxiously inquired the cause of her trouble, and she replied that her feelings had been deeply moved by finding her friend, Madame Treskoff, in great distress.

Continuing his interrogatories, Ferdinand was further informed, that though Madame Weltheim frequently wore a green silk dress, yet it was not positively remembered whether she wore it on the 16th of July.

"She was much agitated on her return," observed one of the ladies, "and she had only one glove on. [These words made Ferdinand almost leap from his chair.] This struck me as very remarkable, as she was always most precise in the details of her dress. I remarked to her that she had only one glove, to which she replied, 'Ah! I was not aware of it. I suppose I must have dropped it at my friend's.'"

Ferdinand had thus learned more than he expected. Taking a hurried leave of Madame Rosen and her daughters, he went immediately to Schelitz. The latter was of opinion that nothing now remained to be done but to denounce Charlotte Von Bergfeldt as the murderer of her husband. He inquired in Muhlbach and its neighborhood whether a lady named Treskoff had lived there in the month of July. Her name was unknown to any one.

"There can be no doubt," said Schelitz, "that Charlotte Von Bergfeldt struck the fatal blow. It is useless to endeavor to sound the motives for a crime which Providence has miraculously disclosed by an unparalleled chain of concurring circumstances. She may have been prompted by jealousy—by hatred of a husband whose conduct it would appear was not free from blame—by cupidity; for, on the death of Edward Von Bergfeldt, his widow, by the terms of the marriage settlement, is to possess a considerable portion of the revenues derived from the estate. But, whatever may have been the motive for the crime, Charlotte Von Bergfeldt is certainly guilty."

The minutes of the evidence for the prosecution were drawn up in due legal form and

laid before the *Ober-Procurator* of Coblenz. Meanwhile Madame Von Bergfeldt, accompanied by her mother, arrived there. Full of anxiety to know what proceedings had been taken against Caroline Giesen, she called on Schelitz, whose name and address she had learned from Ferdinand. Schelitz referred her for information to the *Ober-Procurator*, to whom he immediately conducted her.

"Madame," said the magistrate, addressing her, "your brother-in-law has charged Caroline Giesen with being implicated in the murder of your husband. He assures me that he can produce satisfactory proofs of her guilt; but he has not stated to me what those proofs are. I understand that you have come here for the purpose of removing the suspicions which hang over that young lady."

"I have, sir; but I cannot conceive how suspicion can possibly attach to Mademoiselle Giesen. She did not know my husband.—She never even saw him."

"How can you be certain of that madam? You cannot know whom your husband may have seen during your separation from him.—How long is it since you yourself saw him?"

Charlotte felt that she was approaching dangerous ground.

"The will of my parents," said she, "prohibited all communication between me and the Baron Von Bergfeldt after our separation; I do not consider it necessary to enter upon any further explanation on that painful subject."

Resolved, if possible, to elicit something decided the magistrate, fixing his eyes sternly on her, inquired whether she had not visited Mulbach on the 16th of July in the preceding year.

"Yes, sir," she replied, "I think I was there on that day."

"How did you employ your time during the morning?"

Charlotte was silent, and a livid paleness overspread her countenance.

"Madame Rosen and her daughters," pursued the magistrate, "have declared that you parted from them at an early hour, and that you did not rejoin them until evening."

"I cannot understand," said Charlotte, in a faltering voice, "why those ladies have been examined; nor can I guess to what all these inquiries tend."

"Permit me to observe, madam, that you have not answered the question I just now put to you, and that an answer is necessary for your justification."

"For my justification! Then it appears I am accused! I now understand the meaning of this captious interrogatory. I will not descend to enter upon explanation. That would be beneath me. I will remain silent. Henceforth my lips are sealed on this subject. No power on earth shall draw a word from me. Now, sir, do whatever your duty may dictate! You know my determination."

The magistrate found himself obliged to sign an order for the imprisonment of Madame Von Bergfeldt. Next day she was confronted with the keeper of the bathes at Podewil and his wife. Both unhesitatingly recognized her to be the lady who, on the 16th of July, had presented herself at the door of their establishment. Her right hand was examined, and across the palm there was a mark which might have been caused by a cut; but the scar was so slight as to render this circumstance a matter of doubt.

An order was forwarded to Berlin for putting under seal all the papers and effects belonging to Madame Von Bergfeldt. They were previously examined in the presence of a magistrate. Among the papers nothing of importance was found, but in a jewel casket there was discovered a gold watch, which the accused lady had presented to her husband on his marriage, and a ring which Edward had been in the habit of wearing. How did these objects come into Charlotte's possession?—Had her husband returned them to her at the time of their separation? These questions could be answered only by conjecture.

All this mass of evidence having been submitted to the consideration of the judges, the officers of police were directed to seek out three persons whose testimony appeared to be important. These were the old wood-cutter, who accompanied the lady when she called at the baths of Podewil, Cecile, the French *femme de chambre*, and the country girl who had conveyed the letter to Madame Bergfeldt, (under the name of Madame Weltheim) at Muhlbach. The wood-cutter was no where to be found. As to Cecile, she had quitted her mistress's service on her return to Berlin, and was now married. In countenance and figure she was totally different from her mistress. No suspicion attached to her, and she could furnish no information calculated to throw light on the subject of inquiry. The girl who brought the letter to Madame Von Bergfeldt was traced out, and she stated that, in 1818, she was in the service of a Madame Wunderlich at Muhlbach. She recollects that some time in the month of July a gentleman called on her mistress, who then desired her to take a letter to a lady, whose name she had forgotten. After reading the letter, the lady went with her to Madame Wunderlich's. The girl described the gentleman to have been tall and thin, with dark moustaches. He wore a green hunting-coat, light coloured pantaloons, and boots with spurs. This description corresponded with the appearance and dress of Edward Von Bergfeldt.

These examinations being terminated, the case was deemed to be sufficiently established to warrant an order for the trial of the accused before the criminal court of Coblenz. On the day fixed for the trial, an immense crowd thronged every avenue leading to the court. Madame Von Bergfeldt was conducted into the presence of the judges. She was dressed in deep mourning, looked very pale, and, though evidently deeply affected, she was still struggling to repress her emotion.

The witnesses, forty-three in number, were examined. Their testimony confirmed all the particulars already narrated, and though no new facts were disclosed, yet the interest excited by the trial continued to increase. At the close of the examinations the advocate for the accused entered upon her defense. He delivered a long and eloquent address, in the course of which he ingeniously set forth every argument that could turn to the advantage of the prisoner. He dwelt earnestly on the fact of there being no positive proofs that the body found on the steps of St. Joseph's Chapel was the body of Edward Von Bergfeldt. Referring to the annals of criminal jurisprudence, he adduced the cases of several persons who had on circumstantial evidence been condemned and executed for murder, and whose presumed victims were subsequently discovered to be living. He concluded by expressing

regret that the accused had determined to remain silent under the charge brought against her, and to withhold all explanation respecting the events of the fatal day; but, unaccountable as that determination was, he observed, that it ought not to be regarded as an evidence of guilt.

The advocate had just closed his address, when a messenger hastily entered the court, and presented a billet to the president, which the latter read aloud. It contained the following words:

"I entreat to be heard immediately. I can prove the innocence of the accused!"

"Let the person be brought into court," said the president.

The utmost curiosity and agitation now prevailed, and several voices were heard to exclaim, "Doubtless it is Edward Von Bergfeldt."

"I have, sir; but I cannot conceive how suspicion can possibly attach to Mademoiselle Giesen. She did not know my husband.—She never even saw him."

"How can you be certain of that madam? You cannot know whom your husband may have seen during your separation from him.—How long is it since you yourself saw him?"

Charlotte felt that she was approaching dangerous ground.

"The will of my parents," said she, "prohibited all communication between me and the Baron Von Bergfeldt after our separation; I do not consider it necessary to enter upon any further explanation on that painful subject."

The president consulted the court, and the stranger was permitted to speak to the prisoner.

"Madam," said he, "death has broken the bond by which you believed yourself to be bound. Your father is no more. He died invoking blessings on you, and in ignorance of the dreadful position in which you are placed. Permit me now to reveal the truth."

Charlotte replied by a look of gratitude and a flood of tears, and George Von Rothkirch spoke as follows:

"Being in garrison at Coblenz in 1818, I met Edward Von Bergfeldt with whom I had been acquainted. He then appeared ill and low spirited, weary of life, and disengaged with himself. He spoke to me unreservedly of the difference between himself and his wife, acknowledged that he had not behaved well, but wished for reconciliation. He then asked if he knew German, Russian and Swedish. No, he didn't know anything about either. Well, said Mr. W., do you understand Chinese? O, no, he didn't know Chinese. Then, said Mr. Williams, I'm afraid you won't be able to discharge the duties of the office, as it is absolutely necessary that the incumbent should know all these languages. (continued the Collector) I like your appearance very much, and wish to satisfy your desires; you had better commence forthwith the study of the languages, under some competent teacher, and when you have mastered them all, just call down, and if I'm alive at the time, I will do what I can to give you the office. The man put on his hat and walked off."

"He insisted on my conveying her to a proposal for reconciliation. Madame Von Bergfeldt at first refused to listen to it, alleging that her parents would never forgive her if she saw or corresponded with her husband; at length, however, I succeeded in shaking her determination, and she consented to grant him an interview."

"It was arranged that on a certain day, when she was to go to Muhlbach with some friends, an imaginary person to whom we give the name of Madame Treskoff, should send a message requesting to see her. She was to join me at the residence of a lady in Muhlbach, and I was to conduct her to the castle of Ottenberg, where her husband had promised to be waiting for her."

"The chief properties of heat is that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them."

"Very good, Solen. Can you give an example?"

"Yes, sir. In summer, when it is hot, the day is long; in winter, when it is cold, it gets to be very short."

"Go to the head, Solen; boys take your seats," and the learned pedagogue was lost in wonder, that so familiar an instance of illustration should have escaped his philosophic mind.

[Sommerville Spy.]

A young aspirant for admission to the bar being questioned yesterday by the Examining Committee, with a view to discover his fitness, made the subjoined replies to the following interrogatories:

Q.—May a man's wife become his partner in business?"

A.—"She may become his sleeping partner; but the books furnish no instance when she has ever been a silent partner."

Q.—"What is a common carrier?"

A.—"An Irish hodman;—he is the commonest kind of a carrier."—[N. O. Pic.]

"Now children," said a school-master, "remember what I have told you. All the misery which afflicts the world, arises from the fact that Eve stole an apple and divided it with Adam."

"Gosh!" said a tow-headed urchin, "what a pity it hadn't been our Sal. She's such a stingy critter that whenever she steals an apple, she eats the whole on't herself."

"John, who was the wisest man?"

"Don't know, sir."

"Yes you do, know, too. Tell me."

"Wall, I guess it was uncle Zeke; for father says he was so cunning that he got every body to trust him, and wan't fool enough to pay nobody."

"The wood-cutter, who had been sitting at some distance off, now ran to us. Edward was a lifeless corpse. With some difficulty we recovered Madame Von Bergfeldt, who in this terrible crisis evinced great energy and feeling. It was long before we could prevail on her to abandon the lifeless remains of her husband, for whom she was most anxious to secure a fitting burial. The wood-cutter suggested the idea of placing the body on the steps of the chapel, where, he said, it was sure to be speedily discovered. We removed some of the clothing, being desirous of creating the suspicion of murder rather than of suicide. Charlotte wished to have her husband's watch and ring which he wore; he had a second ring, but we found we could not remove it without mutilating the finger. We bandaged the wound, in order to stop the effusion of blood, and then withdrew. Madam Von Bergfeldt cut her hand slightly in the endeavor to snatch the knife from Edward; she was dreadfully agitated by the horrible scene, and reproached herself for having caused the catastrophe by violating her father's injunctions."

"But," said she, "he shall never know what has happened—it would break his heart.—Whatever may be the result—even though I should die on the scaffold—so long as my father lives, I will bury the knowledge of this sad event in inviolable silence."

"She made me and the wood-cutter take a solemn oath never to divulge what we had witnessed."

"Shortly after this event, my regiment was removed from Coblenz to a distant garrison. I heard nothing more of Madame Von Bergfeldt, and I dared not write to her. A short

time ago, I retired from the army, with the intention of proceeding to the United States, where my brother has long resided. Passing through the Rhenish Provinces, on my way to the port at which I proposed to embark, I heard of this trial—the whole truth instantly flashed across my mind, and I at once understood the chain of mysterious circumstances which had fixed suspicion on Charlotte Von Bergfeldt. I hastened to Baron Schonwald, who related to me all he knew of the case, and showed me a letter which he had received only a day or two ago announcing the death of Count Hildenbrand. There was not a moment to be lost, and I hurried hither. Death has released me from my oath, and will, I trust, induce Madame Von Bergfeldt to break the silence she imposed on herself."

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Charlotte felt that she was approaching dangerous ground.

"The will of my parents," said she, "prohibited all communication between me and the Baron Von Bergfeldt after our separation; I do not consider it necessary to enter upon any further explanation on that painful subject."

The unexpected witness presently appeared. He was a man of tall stature and of military bearing. As soon as Charlotte beheld him she uttered a piercing shriek. Having not without some difficulty made his way through the crowd, the stranger at length stood before the judges.

"My name," said he, "is George Von Rothkirch, and I am an officer in the 3d Dragoons. That lady, whose innocence I am enabled to prove, is bound by an oath which compels her to remain silent. I beg permission to address a few words to her, and afterwards I will satisfactorily explain the mysterious event which occupies the attention of this assembly."

The president consulted the court, and the stranger was permitted to speak to the prisoner.

"Madam," said he, "death has broken the bond by which you believed yourself to be bound. Your father is no more. He died invoking blessings on you, and in ignorance of the dreadful position in which you are placed. Permit me now to reveal the truth."

The unexpected witness presently appeared. He was a man of tall stature and of military bearing. As soon as Charlotte beheld him she uttered a piercing shriek. Having not without some difficulty made his way through the crowd, the stranger at length stood before the judges.